# The People's Korea

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# People Revolt in S. Korea : Pusan, Masan, Other Parts

## Demand Pak's Removal, End To "Yusin Constitution"

**Large-scale anti-"government" campaigns are sweeping south Korea. Pusanites and students of Rihwa Women's University conducted on Oct. 16, accompanied by riots of students and citizens in Masan, Seoul, Taegu and Chongju on Oct. 18 and 19.**

**Over 10,000 students and people in Pusan stoned on Oct. 16 police boxes, destroyed police vehicles and raided newspaper offices and a broadcasting station. More than 3,000 demonstrators in Masan also stoned an office of Pak Jung Hi's Democratic Republican Party during an anti-"government" rally on 18. A total of 25,000 south Korean people were involved in four-day anti-"government" struggles which started on Oct. 16.**

A fierce struggle was waged in Pusan against the suppressive rule of Pak Jung Hi for seven hours from 8 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 16 to about 3 o'clock next morning, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Over 10,000 students and citizens demonstrated in different places of the city by "guerrilla tactics," shouting "abolish the *yusin* constitution" and "dictatorial regime, resign," and went over to a large-scale riot.

Demonstrators raided suppressive machines of the "government," destroying and burning 11 police boxes and 25 vehicles including police cars and motor-cycles. Angry students also attacked Pusan Ilbo and other newspaper offices and television station, "government" inspired propaganda machines and heavily damaged the administration buildings.

Reporting about the riot of patriotic students and citizens in Pusan, a foreign press agency said: "Such a large-scale riot in south Korea is the first one since the April 19 Uprising." Another foreign press report said: "It is the most violent protest against the authoritarian government of south Korea in 15 years."

The riot that night started after the anti-"government" demonstration of students and citizens in the daytime.

To break up the struggle of students "the city's entire police force was mobilized but was unable to end the riot," said a foreign press report.

Strongly demanding democratic freedom, the demonstrators bitterly denounced the Pak Jung Hi junta's illegal act of ousting president of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam from the "national assembly."

The riot police arrested about 30 citizens and 280 students, running wild to disperse the demonstrators.

Over 500 students of Rihwa Women's University in Seoul also staged a massive anti-"government" demonstration again on Oct. 16.

At noon of Oct. 16, two students scattered handbills demanding the abolition of the "*yusin* constitution" at the students refectory of the university and began speaking over a loud speaker, exposing and denouncing the crimes and outrages of the Seoul authorities.

Upset by the flaming speeches of the students, plainclothesmen pounced upon and arrested them.

At that time over 500 students at the refectory, outraged by this, rushed out to the campus and staged a demonstration for nearly three hours demanding the immediate release of the two classmates.

Following the riot in Pusan, the Pak junta indefinitely suspended classes at Pusan University.

But on Oct. 17 more than 2,000 students of Tonga University held a campus rally, marching downtown where they were joined by thousands of other citizens to press their demand for heightened freedoms.

According to another report, in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, too, patriotic students held anti-"government" campus rally and demonstration.

On Oct. 18, Pak Jung Hi clamped "martial law" on the nation's second largest city of Pusan in an effort to stem the largest wave of anti-"government" violence in 15 years.

As the anti-"government" demonstrators rampaged in the streets of Pusan, Pak summoned his high-ranking agents and 10 minutes later issued "the martial law" on the city of three million.

The decree lengthened by two hours the normal midnight-to-4 a.m. curfew begins at 10 p.m.

It also places news media under censorship and allows serious offenses to be handled by military tribunals.

Violent demonstrations spread to a provincial town from Pusan on which martial law has been clamped.

The street battles in Masan came a day after the "government" clamped "martial law" on Pusan—students in Masan valiantly rose in struggle against the "*yusin* system" on Oct. 18 when the anti-"government" riot in Pusan deeply stirred the south Korean people, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Over 2,000 students at Kyongnam College in Masan rallied on campus to protest suspension of classes and then marched downtown there. They fought with riot police, threw rocks and attacked several police stations.

The six-hour street demonstrations, starting at 5:05 p.m. and lasting until 11:40 p.m., broke up when the demonstrators broke up apparently because of the nightly midnight curfew.

Masan has been a politically sensitive town since the death of a high school student during anti-"government" demonstrations in March, 1960 protesting rigged elections.

The death of the student sparked nation-wide student uprisings, climaxing on April 19 that year with the downfall of the "government" of Syngman Rhee.

On the night of Oct. 19, over 3,000 students and workers in Masan also, chanting "abolish the dictatorship," swarmed through downtown streets, clashing with police for the second time in two days. Police took away about 150 persons for investigation on the second consecutive night of anti-"government" demonstrations in this city of 400,000 people.

Army troops helped riot police patrol the city—though there is no martial law in Masan—and at least one soldier was reported injured.

In downtown sections army troops with bayonets fixed to their rifles lined the streets one meter apart and checked any young passerby they took to be a student. Sandbag barricades were put up near key buildings and extra troops guarded newspaper offices and radio and television buildings.

On Oct. 19, the unrest spread to two more campuses. Students distributed leaflets at universities in Taegu, 150 miles southeast of Seoul, and Chongju, 75 miles southeast of the capital.

In Seoul, four students tried to start a protest and quickly guided 400 student spectators to take part in an anti-"government" campaign in defiance of the suppression by riot police firing four tear gas shells.

Students and citizens in Pusan clashed with riot police on Oct. 17.

## South Korea : Police State

Latest developments in south Korea reveal once again it is a police state in the literal sense of the term. The Pak Jung Hi junta is a complete military dictatorial regime to all intents and purposes. When its policy was challenged, the Pak junta ordered a police raid on the head office of an Opposition party, had a court suspend its president, and took steps to expel him from a rubber-stamp legislature. The aim was clearly the repression of the Opposition. Martial law was declared in a bid to suppress thoroughly the anti-"government" actions which happened in Pusan, involving students and citizens angered at reckless behavior of the junta.

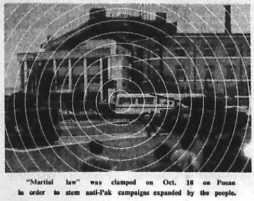
For four days from October 16 to 19, a total of over 25,000 students, workers and citizens demonstrated through streets of two cities of Pusan and Masan, stoning and destroying buildings of the "government", police boxes, local offices of the ruling Democratic-Republican Party and KCIA-controlled newspaper offices. The demonstrators chanted slogans: "Repeal the *Yusin* regime!" "The dictatorial regime must resign!" "Revoke emergency measures!" "Guarantee campus freedom!" "Guarantee freedom of the press!" "End the gap between the poor and the rich!" "Dissolve the (Pak-appointed MP's group) Yujonghoe!" and so on. They relentlessly fought with the armed soldiers and police. A struggle for the restoration of own rights under oppression is just. The action of Pusan and Masan citizens is an entirely justifiable patriotic conduct. It has dealt a telling blow at the Pak junta. Their struggle confirms that the people, once awakened to justice, are bound to rise against the most ruthless oppression.

The panicked Pak junta is trying to carry out a bloody repression under martial law, no sign of its power. Aware of its vulnerability, the junta is now resorting to force as it has been thrown into complete confusion. Despite the desperate attempt to defend its action, public distrust of the Pak junta is growing deeper and deeper with every passing da,. A huge crisis is brewing.

On October 18, Pak Jung Hi issued what he termed "a special statement", called the Pusan affair "anti-state, anti-social behavior" and described it as "a grave threat to the fundamental order and security of the state." He ordered a relentless crackdown on "the reckless and illegal acts of evil elements." This is a familiar tactic to use the pretext of state security and order in suppressing the just struggle of the people. As a matter of common knowledge, it is Pak Jung Hi that destroyed the fundamental order of the state. The May 16, 1961 coup resulted in the unwarranted destruction of the then constitutional order overnight by means of military force. The Pak regime was installed through that illegal coup. The current so-called "*Yusin* Constitution" was imposed on the people under martial law. The "constitution" severely restricts the rights of the people and robs political parties of freedom of political activities. Pak has all the three rights of administration, legislation and judicature. He can name one-third of the legislators to have a rubber-stamp legislature. A peaceful transfer of power is absolutely impossible under the rule of Pak who is empowered to perpetuate himself in power. They are referring to not the fundamental order or constitutional order serving the people but those for the sake of his regime or his own when they stress them.

Yujonghoe chief Tae Wan Son told a Japanese reporter: "Freedom is restricted. If emergency decrees are lifted, a second April 19 affair will happen." He gave the true reason. The "*Yusin* Constitution" claims that the south Korean people inherits "the March 1 Independence Movement and the April 19 Revolution." Then, why does the junta fear the recurrence of the April 19 situation? The fear technically amounts to the negation of the "April 19 Revolution" spirit opposed to dictatorship and of the "*Yusin* Constitution." If this were the case, what is meant by the "fundamental order"?

What Pak says is "law." His concept of "national security" is not what the people at large think it is. The "national security" is a synonym with the security of his regime. Pak calls demonstrators "evil elements." It is, however, Pak who is an evil element. A group of evil elements is his junta. The New York Times in its October 20 editorial called the oppression by the Pak junta open contempt for American opinion It is an affront not only to the American public but also to the world public. It is a challenge to democracy and human rights. As NDP President Kim Yong Sam said, Pak Jung Hi must agree to the peaceful transfer of government. Otherwise, he would face another Iran or Nicaragua.



"Martial law" was clamped on Oct. 18 on Pusan in order to stem anti-Pak campaigns expanded by the people.

## Pyongyang Censures Pak's Crackdown

The DPRK denounced the Pak junta's suppression of the south Korean people. The statement (see below) was issued on Oct. 20 by the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

A Pyongyang mass rally denouncing the suppression of south Korean students and people by the Pak Jung Hi junta was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on Oct. 21, KCNA reported.

The stadium was packed to capacity with students and working people in the city.

Chairman Hong Gi Mun of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made a speech at the rally.

Saying that the heroic struggle of the south Korean students and people is dealing a hard blow to the Seoul authorities who are persisting in fascism and war, treachery and division, he, in the name of the mass rally, extended warm support and encouragement to the patriotic students and citizens of Pusan and the entire south Korean people who are fighting courageously for freedom and democracy.

The massive riot of the patriotic students and citizens in Pusan, he said, is a proud prelude to the struggle for realising the urgent demand of the entire south Korean people who do not want to live as today under the "*yusin*" fascist rule any longer, but desire a new society of democracy where human rights and democracy would be guaranteed and the freedom of the movement for peaceful reunification be ensured.

The U.S. administration should stop encouraging and instigating the south Korean fascist dictators and get out of south Korea without delay with their troops and all their aggressive forces.

An appeal to the south Korean students and people was adopted at the rally.

The appeal sternly denounced the monstrous barbarities of murder and repression committed by the Pak Jung Hi junta which was brutally suppressing and killing patriotic students and citizens in Pusan and Masan and turning the whole of the southern land into a crucible of fascism.

The south Korean workers and peasants and people of all other strata should unite their will of national salvation and pool their strength for democracy and respond to and join in the riot in Pusan and Masan to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

It is with the patronage of the United States that the Seoul authorities are running riot in fascist rampage.

South Korean people, unite close under the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation and fight vehemently for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all other aggression forces including the nuclear arms and an end to the U.S. military occupation and subjugation!

The genuine freedom and democracy of the south Korean people are linked with the reunification of the country.

On the road of reunification, all people can stand together at the plaza of great national unity, though they may differ from each other in ideology and idea, party and other affiliation.

The "ROK army" officers and men and police must not serve Chongwadae as its private soldiers and tools of fascism.

If they do not want to share a miserable doom with the fascist dictator, they should not suppress the struggle of the patriotic students and citizens with the bayonets of martial law cursed by the parents, brothers and sisters, but break with Chongwadae and come over to the side of the people.

Prior to the Pyongyang mass rally, an emergency enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Oct. 20.

The meeting discussed the situation created in south Korea.

Director of the Secretariat Ho Jong Suk made the report.

The report stressed that the massive riotous action of the south Korean students and people is an eruption of their long pent-up grievances and resentment at the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and their vital struggle waged by the south Korean people for existence and democracy, unable to go on living under the "*yusin* system" any more.

The report also denounced the repressive acts of the Pak Jung Hi junta, extending support and encouragement to the struggle of the students and citizens of Pusan and other south Korean people of all strata and appealing to the world people to express solidarity with them.

A statement was adopted with unanimous approval at the meeting.

A Pyongyang mass meeting denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression of students and people of south Korea was held on Oct. 21 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. (KCNA Radiophoto)

## Fatherland Front's Statment

### Summary

These days the struggle between democracy and fascism, between patriotism and treachery is growing ever more fiercer in south Korea.

As already reported, patriotic students and citizens of Pusan rose in an anti-"government" demonstration and riot, the largest since the April 19 Uprising on Oct. 16 and 17.

Students of Pusan University, Tonga University and other universities and colleges and citizens, more than 10,000 in all, courageously held a demonstration in different parts of the city, loudly calling for the "abolition of the *yusin* constitution" and the "resignation of the dictatorial regime."

Heavily armed puppet police pounced upon peaceful demonstrators, brandishing bayonets and firing tear gas. Outraged by this, they finally went over to a large-scale riot.

The rioters marched through the streets, beating back the suppression by the puppet police, and destroyed and burnt 21 police booths and 25 police vehicles and raided and damaged "government"-subsidized newspaper and broadcasting station offices and puppet local administration buildings.

Synchronising with this, patriotic students in Seoul, Taegu and Masan took a riotous action, valiantly holding anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations.

Much frightened by the massive struggle of students and people, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique launched wholesale suppression throughout south Korea and are now causing bloodsheds in various parts. In particular, on Oct. 18 they proclaimed the "emergency martial law" in the Pusan area and mobilized heavily armed puppet troops and even tanks and armoured cars and, at the same time, issued such repressive decrees as "declaration" and "notice" one after another, banning all meetings and demonstrations, shutting universities and colleges indefinitely and arresting patriotic students and people right and left without warrant. They are on the fascist rampage.

Five students have already been murdered, more than 60 others injured and over 400 arrested and detained by the puppet police brandishing bayonets. The whole city of Pusan where tanks and armoured cars of the puppet army are roaring around has turned into a human slaughter house.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland regards this accursed criminal act of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique as an unpardonable challenge to the south Korean people aspiring after freedom and democracy and an intolerable insult to human conscience demanding an end to the violation of human rights in south Korea, and vehemently denounces this with surging national indignation.

The large-scale anti-"government" demonstration and riot of south Korean students and people is entirely an inevitable outcome of the tyranny of the "*yusin*" dictatorship.

In south Korea today where everything is made a scapegoat for the "*yusin*" fascist rule, workers demanding existence, students, intellectuals and religionists calling for democratic freedom and rights and patriots advocating the reunification of the country are arrested, jailed and executed at random.

The fascist lunatics ruthlessly trampling underfoot even elementary human rights and the right to existence have now openly committed such illegal acts as raiding and destroying the building of an legal opposition party in the broad daylight to put it out of existence and ousting its president from the "national assembly" by force.

Due to the economic bankruptcy caused by dependence upon the outside forces, unemployment is sharply increasing and prices and taxes are rising on wings, plunging the people into the depths of destitute in south Korea today. Due to the fascist clique's schemes to stay on in power indefinitely and perpetuate the division, the people are subjected to murderous extortion and forcible military training for war preparations and are undergoing the endless tragedy and sufferings of the national split.

The patriotic students and people of south Korea burning with patriotism and sense of justice have determinedly took to the street of resistance to sweep away the "*yusin*" fascist dictatorship which has brought about such grave situation.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean fascist clique are trying to whitewash their criminal suppressive outrages, slandering us with such lies as "threat of southward invasion" and "arms buildup."

We have clarified more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south".

Such stand of ours has been proved in practice by all our sincerity for continuing the north-south dialogue and all our efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country in the past period.

It is none other than the south Korean puppets who have pursued only war and permanent split with the backing of foreign forces, opposing peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must draw a proper lesson from the disgraceful end of the ousted Iranian dictator and Nicaraguan tyrant and step down from "power" forthwith, as demanded by the south Korean people.

It is due to the backing of the Unitesd States that the south Korean puppets are still on the rampage, frantically suppressing the people.

The massive demonstration and riot of the students and people in south Korea are a stern warning to the United States which is backing the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, contrary to the interests of the Korean people, and an expression of their firm will to live in independence, not wanting dependence on the United States or its interference in their internal affairs.

If the treacherous fascist "regime" pursuing fascism and war and trying to create "two Koreas" is overthrown and a patriotic, democratic government is set up, it will become possible to promote great national unity between the north and south transcending idea, ideal and system, and smoothly solve the problem of national reunification in a peaceful way in conformity with the desire of the entire fellow countrymen.

We take this opportunity to extend full support to the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean students and people to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors, the foe of democracy and foe of reunification, and express the firm belief that the south Korean people will certainly win victory in their struggle for democracy and national salvation.

We manifest the hope that the political parties, organisations and peoples of all countries will direct due attention to the grave situation prevailing in south Korea, strongly denounce the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's brutal repression and encourage in every way the just struggle of the south Korean students and people for democracy and peaceful reunification.

## Chongryun

A central meeting of Korean residents in Japan was held on Oct. 23 at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), denouncing the Pak Jung Hi junta for having proclaimed the "extraordinary martial law" and for brutally suppressing the students and people everywhere in south Korea and extending warm support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their struggle for freedom and democracy and unification of the country.

# Indian Parties, Public Bodies Call for Pyongyang-Washington Peace Agt.

The national joint meeting of representatives of Indian political parties and public organizations supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in New Delhi on September 26 under the sponsorship of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, according to a KCNA report.

The meeting was attended by leading figures of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Communist Party of India, the Janata Party of India and the Indian National Congress, chiefs of groups for the study of the Juche idea in India, representatives of different public organizations of India, university professors, men of the press and public figures.

The DPRK ambassador to India was invited to the meeting.

Delivering a report at the meeting, Ranbir Singh, Chairman of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, said that 34 years have passed since Korea was divided and that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

He said: The government, political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward proposals for peaceful reunification on more than 150 occasions on the principle that the reunification of Korea must be realised independently in a peaceful way. These proposals are the fairest and reasonable ones acceptable to anyone.

Pointing out that the north-south joint statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung, was made public in 1972, he said: This statement has not been put into effect owing to the perfidious acts of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

He denounced Carter for having frozen the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and emphasized that the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification would strive, together with political parties, public organisations and democratic figures of India, for the pullout of all foreign troops from south Korea.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting.

A statement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was also adopted at the meeting. (See below)

At the end of the meeting the attendants participated in a signature campaign which was going on in India in response to the appeal of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

## Statement

The statement said in part:

We representatives of Indian political parties and public organisations embracing progressive workers, peasants, students and intellectuals express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

U.S. President Carter, who had visited south Korea some time ago, decided to freeze the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea, breaking his campaign "pledges."

This means support to the present dictatorial "regime" of south Korea and an indication that the U.S. imperialists regard Korea as a strategic base.

The U.S. imperialists have of late shipped into south Korea mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and frequently staged so-called joint military exercises with the south Korean puppet army.

We demand an immediate end to all these provocative acts on the part of the United States and the south Korean puppets.

The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be realised only in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

The United States should withdraw all its armed forces from south Korea and accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as the UN resolution demands.

The south Korean authorities should come out with sincerity to the dialogue with the north in accordance with the idea and principle of the north-south joint statement.

# Sao Tome and Principe Pres. For One Korea

Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, participated in the signature campaign supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was launched in response to the appeal of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and signed his name in the text on October 3.

The ministers of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe and all the members of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe also participated in the signature campaign.

The signature campaign is going on brishly among Sao Tome and Principe people. (KCNA)

# *Mass Rally in Guyana*

A mass meeting denouncing the U.S. scheme to occupy south Korea for ever and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Georgetown recently, according to a KCNA report.

Present at the meeting together with citizens of all walks of life were the Minister of State for Local Development, the Chairman of the Georgetown City Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana who is member of the Central Executive Committee of the Congress, and other leading functionaries of party and power bodies and public organisations.

The ambassador and officials of the embassy of the DPRK in Georgetown were invited there.

Edwin James, Chairman of the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification, made an opening address. He was followed on the rostrum by speakers.

In the opening address, Edwin James sternly condemned Carter's step of freezing the withdrawal of U.S. forces present in south Korea as a grave challenge to Korean reunification and the cause of world peace.

The Chairman of the Georgetown City Committee of the party in his speech vehemently denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

The meeting adopted a letter of protest to Carter and a letter to the UN Secretary General.

The letter of protest to Carter stressed:

The U.S. government must give up the sinister design to maintain south Korea as its colony and military base by keeping Korea divided for ever, withdraw forthwith all the U.S. troops and lethal weapons from south Korea and respond at once to talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The United States must withdraw the decision to freeze troop pullout plan at once.

The letter to the UN Secretary General noted: Carter's decision to freeze the withdrawal of U.S. forces present in south Korea is an open challenge to the dignity and authority of the United Nations and an insult to the UN resolution on the Korean question.

It strongly demanded the UN Secretary General do his utmost so that this resolution might be carried out.

# *Formation of DIU New Beginning Of Korean Revolution*

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Oct. 17 dedicates a signed article headlined "Great Historic Event Which Opened a New Beginning of the Korean Revolution" to the 53rd anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (October 17, 1926), the first genuine communist revolutionary organisation in our country, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The article stresses that the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) was a historic starting point from which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung hewed the path of our revolutionary cause, the revolutionary cause of Juche, for the first time and opened up a new beginning of our revolution.

Noting that the DIU was a revolutionary political organisation fundamentally different from all the preceding organizations of movement, the article says:

The DIU was a revolutionary organisation which was formed with communists of the new generation as the core and with its roots deeply set among the broad masses and was an independent revolutionary organisation which struggled in reliance upon the efforts of our people themselves, guided by the principle of independence put forward by the respected and beloved leader.

**CORRECT FIGHTING GOAL**

It was a vanguard organisation of our revolution which set it forth as its fighting goal to overthrow the foreign imperialist aggressors, achieve the sovereignty and independence of the nation and build socialism and communism.

It was not until the great leader formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union and clearly indicated its fighting programme that the Korean revolution advanced confidently with a correct fighting goal and line and a radical turn took place in the revolutionary struggle of our people for national and class liberation.

The fighting programme of the DIU clarified by him was a militant banner that showed a genuine road of national liberation and class liberation to the exploited and oppressed popular masses on the basis of the truth that the master of revolution and construction is the popular masses and they have the driving force of revolution and construction.

By advancing along this road indicated by him, our people could wage a revolutionary struggle on the principle of independence for the first time in history and the Korean revolution could enter the glorious road of accomplishing the noble revolutionary cause of Juche.

With the formation of the DIU our people became able to victoriously hew the path of revolution with their guiding vanguard organisation.

**GENUINE COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION**

The DIU was the genuine communist revolutionary organisation of Juche type, the first of its kind in our country, which was formed to carry into practice the immortal Juche idea under his guidance.

The formation of the DIU was the birth of the first revolutionary vanguard organisation to realize the revolutionary idea of the great leader, the Juche idea, in our country; with this the ideological system of Juche was thoroughly established in the Korean communist movement and a large number of communist core elements of Juche type grew and the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks in ideology and will based on the Juche idea was achieved. It was from that time that the glorious roots of our party began to be laid.

**SOLID MASS FOUNDATION**

The article goes on:

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the DIU launched into brisk activities, from its inception to bring up broad masses of workers, peasants, youth and students, and people into communist revolutionaries of Juche type, and made a great contribution to building a solid mass foundation of revolution and developing the Korean revolution as a whole.

By developing the programme of the DIU, the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the Juche-oriented revolutionary line of the Korean revolution and organised the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and led it to a shining victory, thereby routing Japanese imperialism and achieving the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland at last. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

# KOREAN SOCIALISM (3)

# *Thoroughgoing Welfare*

Photo shows a patient X-rayed on the bed. DPRK's medicare universally provides the whole people with free medical treatment of any kind.

(Continued from the previous issue)

**DECENT LIVING CONDITIONS**

In the DPRK, the state assumes full responsibility for people's comfortable living conditions—clothing, eating and housing. These factors are the fundamental requirements of human life in any society. Without them, it is impossible for people to keep alive and live a decent life from material and cultural points of view.

Today, the Korean people are enabled to live a decent and abundant life, benefitting from an advanced welfare system. So, they are now completely freed from all anxieties about living.

FIRST OF ALL, there is no starvation in the DPRK.

Eating is vital to human life. Among other things, the staple food is of great importance. In Korea, the chief article of food is rice like other Asian countries. The country has no food problem, as it is producing food including rice enough to feed the nation.

What is more, the state provides the population with rice at eight chon (100 chon equals one won: in official exchange rate one dollar 0.86-1.86 won) a kilogram, while buying it at 62 chon from farmers. The consumer price is not more than the expenses for transportation. The difference is made up by the state. This enables a householder with five mouths to save the amount equivalent to his five months' pay a year.

The state also distributes side-dishes such as eggs, meat, vegetables, cooking oil, soybeans and soybean sauce at prices lower than their purchase prices from farmers.

The DPRK's fast-growing and self-supporting socialist agriculture has not only eliminated starvation which had once prevailed in the country under Japan's colonial rule, but guarantees the supply of low-priced foodstuff.

In capitalist countries, food prices are constantly raised. It is unthinkable that prices including food price are lowered. There is the widening gap indeed in eating. The poor barely earn their daily bread, while the rich live in luxuary. This is also the case with south Korea. Some are starving there because of poverty.

SECOND, none is found in rags in the DPRK.

The people there basically need not buy clothes on their own, as the state seasonally supplies clothing to them from infants to adults. In particular, children and students from creche to university are given their uniforms each season by the state. This requires the state every year to spend huge money to the tune of annual wages for 400,000 workers.

In addition, the state regularly gives workers work clothes. They can buy additional clothes, if necessary, at half the retail prices or less.

This is made possible by the powerful textile industry which produces enough fabrics of various kinds to dress the population well.

THIRD, all the people are housed in state-supplied well-furnished and centrally-heated apartments, free of rents. Dwellers pay only utility charges accounting for only 2-3 per cent of their monthly salaries.

Peasants are exempt even from such charges, though they are also housed in state-built separate houses. Huts seen in the past have completely been replaced with modern apartments in the country.

**FREE MEDICARE**

Free medicare is universally provided to the people in the DPRK. This has completely freed the nation from epidemics and endemics, and lengthened their life expectancy sharply.

The DPRK's socialist public health system differs from those in other countries.

FIRST, free medicare is given to all people without any distinction.

Needless to say, consultation, examination, operation, medicines and meals served during hospitalization are free of charge. On top of this, well-equipped sanatoria built in senic spots across the country are made available free of charge to patients. Even a round-trip ticket to a sanatorium is provided at state expense.

The country's medicare system is equally applied to workers, farmers and office workers, and further to their families—parents, wives and children. There is no difference in its application.

This perfect medicare system is actually operated by a nationwide network of hospitals and clinics with full-time doctors and nurses.

Today, the number of hospitals and clinics has increased to 6,325 from 79 hospitals and 17 clinics during the period of Japan's colonial rule. In addition, the country has built its own drug and medical equipment factories. Thus, medicines and medical equipment are domestically produced.

SECOND, priority is given to preventive measures.

For this purpose, each doctor is permanently placed in charge of inhabitants in a certain area. Doctors constantly visit inhabitants in their charge for a regular medical checkup, thereby preventing sickness. In the DPRK, usually doctors visit patients, not await them.

The state also pays attention to the prevention of epidemics, by setting up health centers throughout the country. At the same time, special efforts are made to improve working conditions and living environment.

THIRD, doctors and other medical workers in the DPRK dedicate themselves to the work of curing patients.

They selflessly serve patients. It will never happen in the country that a sick person dies without money enough to consult a doctor or buy medicine.

Doctors do not hesitate to implant even their own skin or remove their own bones, if necessary for the sake of patients. Such devoted services have often worked miracles and made it possible to cure patients in critical condition.

Under the advanced socialist welfare system arranged by President Kim Il Sung, the death rate has been sharply reduced to half that in the pre-liberation days. As well, the average life span of the population has been prolonged by 32 years as against those days. Today, people aged 60 is said to be still youthful in Socialist Korea.

(To be continued)

# DPRK's Juche Agriculture Secures Self-Sufficiency

*The DPRK's agriculture has harvested a record crop of grain. Unheard-of bumper crops are reported from all parts of the country. Farmers have now briskly started thrashing autumn crops.*

*A KCNA despatch from Pyongyang gives an account of this as follows:*

*As of October 13, rice harvesting was wound up in all parts of Korea visited by unusually rich crops.*

*The tempo of harvesting was doubled as against last year in South Hwanghae Province. South Pyongan Province fulfilled its daily rice harvesting plans at 150-200 per cent.*

*This year the agricultural working people of Korea have reaped the richest harvest ever seen in this land by thoroughly applying the great Juche-based farming method.*

*Many cooperative farms in South Hwanghae Province brought in 1,500-3,000 more tons of grain than the peak year and not a small number of cooperative farms produced 10-11 tons of rice per hectare on an average.*

*North and South Pyongan and other provinces also produced much more grain than last year.*

*Now thrashing is going on in full swing in the rural villages.*

**STEADY PROGRESS IN GRAIN OUTPUT**

The immediate goal set for agriculture is 8.8 million tons of grain, which is now being attained. Its ambitious target to be attained by the end of the current seven-year economic plan (1978-1984) is 10 million tons.

The DPRK has made steady progress in grain output in accordance with the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" advanced by President Kim Il Sung in February, 1964: seven million tons in 1974, eight million tons in 1976 and 8.5 million tons in 1977. Earlier in 1946, right after the country's independence from Japan's colonial rule, it was only 1,898,000 tons. And, it increased to 3,803,000 tons in 1960 as a result of the completion of agricultural cooperativisation in 1958.

According to a report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture released on September 14, it is expected that the world grain output for July, 1979 to June, 1980 will be reduced to 1,380 million tons because of bad weather, down 60 million tons from the previous year. It also warns that the world grain storage will be reduced to 189 million tons from 227 million tons at present by June, 1980, the lowest level in the last four years.

Despite continuing global bad weather, the DPRK has renewed its grain output record every year. It has large stocks of surplus grain, with considerable quantities exported.

**UNIQUE FARMING METHOD**

The secret of successful Korean agriculture lies in the unique Juche-based farming method.

At the national meeting on agriculture held on Jan. 11 in Pyongyang, President Kim Il Sung said:

"Many countries of the world are now in a food crisis due to the influence of the cold front. But our country has long achieved complete food self-sufficiency and reaps a rich harvest every year. This is striking proof of the correctness and vitality of our party's policy for the solution of the rural question."

In the DPRK, there have been set up some 1,500 reservoirs for agricultural use across the country. In addition, underground water has been used for farming to the full. Thanks to this, last year the country managed to overcome the unprecedentedly serious drought, although many of reservoirs had almost dried up. As well, in an effort to stem flood, river embankments and tide-water control dikes have been built along the coasts of the country. Thus, the Korean agriculture has been completely freed from any natural disaster. This guarantees the DPRK annual bumper crops irrespective of natural condition.

What is more, all-out efforts are being made for nature-remaking. It is vitally required to feed well the growing population in the mountainous country where the arable land is limited. Now, an active nationwide drive is going on to raise land utilization and increase agricultural production with the existing farm land in an intensive way.

In parallel, special efforts are being made to obtain new land. For this purpose, terraced fields were built, all the lands near the railways and river sites readjusted and tideland reclaimed on a nationwide scale. During the seven-year plan, it is planned to reclaim 100,000-hectare tideland.

**AHEAD OF ADVANCED COUNTRIES**

The Juche-based farming method has developed the Korean agriculture onto a very high level. In the past, the DPRK only produced 2-3 tons of rice per hectare, four tons at the most and the per-hectare output of maize did not exceed 1.5 to 2 tons. However, the country has now got ahead of the advanced countries of the world in per-hectare rice output and are close at their heels in per-hectare maize output. This year foresees an increase of over one ton in per-hectare rice yield over last year throughout the country.

In the DPRK, irrigation and electrification set out in the rural theses have already been completed on a nationwide scale. Accordingly, now special attention is focussed upon the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

President Kim Il Sung referred to tasks facing the rural economy this year as follows:

"First, the agricultural workers should raise their level of scientific and technical knowledge.

"Secondly, we must improve the planning work in agriculture.

"Thirdly, the organization and guidance of farm production should be improved.

"Fourthly, we must make better use of land."

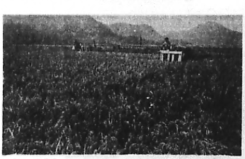
**MECHANIZATION, CHEMICALIZATION**

Mechanization and chemicalization are now in the stage of completion in the DPRK. They are key factors in further raising grain output.

A few years ago, an average of six tractors were operating in the plain areas and five in the in-between and mountain areas per 100 hectares of arable land. Today, seven to eight tractors are operating per 100 hectares plus a good many trailing farm machines.

What is more, the country has become one of the most advanced countries in the world in the amount of chemical fertilizer application. Last year, the application of fertilizer per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields reached 1.5 tons.

The DPRK plans to produce five million tons of machinery including farming machines and chemical fertilizers by 1984. Within a few years to come, eight to ten tractors and three to four trucks will be operating for every 100 hectares and the application of chemical fertilizer per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields will leap to two tons.



Unheard-of bumper crops have visited the DPRK this autumn.

# Nationwide TV Network In DPRK

The task of covering the whole country with the TV network has already been carried out with success in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A few years ago the telecast network covered 97 per cent of the residential quarters.

President Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of covering the whole country with the telecast network as one of the means of making all the people lead a decent life evenly, enjoying the benefit of modern civilization, and removing distinctions between town and country in the living conditions.

The state directed a large fund to this work.

The country has TV broadcasting stations equipped with modern facilities, a TV tower and hundreds of relay towers built on high mountain peaks.

Telecast system is powerful enough to reach across high mountains and deep valleys, all places where people live, including out-of-the-way mountainous areas and solitary islands off the northern tip far away from the capital. The number of TV sets is rapidly increasing.

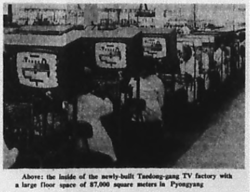
The country has the Taedonggang television factory with a production capacity of hundreds of thousands of TV sets, one or two T.V. set assembling factories in each province and kinescope production bases.

A powerful broadcasting system has also been established in the country.

Broadcasting facilities have been set up at industrial establishments and cooperative farms, to say nothing of the capital and local centres, and broadcasting output is very high.

Wire broadcasting has long been realised throughout the country.

The DPRK also conducts broadcasting in English, Chinese, Russian, French, Spanish, Arabic and Japanese.



Above: the inside of the newly-built Taedong-gang TV factory with a large floor space of 87,000 square meters in Pyongyang

Below: the Kumsong tractor plant in which tractors are mass-produced to promote the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture

# Pyongyang Hits U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Alliance

Today when the world is demanding the relaxation of tension, the U.S. is trying to knock into shape a new military alliance by roping together the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets. This is an unpardonable, dangerous act running counter to the trend of the times.

So said Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Oct. 13 in an editorial article titled "Tripartite Military Alliance Is a Grave Threat to Peace in Korea and Asia."

The tripartite military alliance project stepped up lately by the U.S., Japan and the south Korean junta renders the situation of the Korean Peninsula and Asia complicated and seriously endangers peace in this region, the article noted, and continued:

This military alliance is aimed at preventing the growth of the revolutionary forces and maintaining and consolidating the position of the imperialist reactionary forces in the Far East and Pacific area and opposing the forces of socialism and national liberation.

The tripartite military alliance is a product of the U.S. Asian strategy, it said and continued:

Korea is target No. one of attack of this aggressive military alliance.

The article said that the U.S. is keeping hold on south Korea in an attempt to use it as a strategic foothold in Asia and a forward military base for invading the whole of Korea.

The tripartite military alliance is being designed at such strategic demand of the U.S. and being shaped under their direct command, it said.

Noting that the U.S. takes it as its important policy to tighten the military tieup with Japan, the article remarked: By so doing the U.S. attempts to supplement its forces of aggression, contain and dominate Japan and realise its wild design on Korea.

It further said that the U.S. also tries to form a new aggressive military alliance in the Asian and Pacific region by trumping up the tripartite military alliance and to cook up a larger aggressive military organisation with it as a mother body in the future in this area and, further, complete a global military strategic system by linking it with a new military alliance projected in the Middle East and with "NATO" in Europe.

Through the tripartite military alliance project the Japanese militarists plan to hasten the militarisation of the country, reinforce the armed forces of aggression and step up machinations for overseas expansion with the backing of the U.S. and to strengthen as an immediate task its political and military compact with the Pak junta and intensify the reinvasion of south Korea, it noted.

It said that the south Korean junta try to bar the reunification of the country and create "two Koreas" by relying upon the "strength" of the U.S. and Japan, place south Korea under the domination of the U.S. and Japanese masters and stay on in power indefinitely by clinging to them.

Pointing out that the U.S. has long worked to trump up this aggressive military alliance, the article said the moves of the U.S. and Japan and the Pak junta for the formation of this military alliance have become all the more undisguised of late. Through frequent mutual visits and contacts they are hatching plots to strengthen its political and military collusion.

Noteworthy is it that lately visits and contacts are becoming all the more frequent between incumbent military bosses to discuss practical problems concerning the formation of the military alliance, the article observed, and noted: What merits particular attention is the visit of director general of the Japan Defence Agency Yamashita to south Korea and the United States some time ago.

It said that all facts show that the preparations for the formation of the tripartite military alliance of the U.S. and Japan and the south Korean junta are being stepped up at the final stage.

The article said that the U.S. has set up the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" with the south Korean puppets and the "Japan-U.S. defence cooperation subcommittee" with the Japanese reactionaries." The remaining thing," the article said, "is to establish a military command system between Japan and south Korea." Frequent visits and contacts between the U.S. and Japan and the south Korean junta pursue precisely this aim, it said.

Saying that the U.S. and Japan and the Pak junta are closely cooperating in deploying their armed forces and mobilizing their war potentials, the article noted that the U.S. used its "commitment', to withdraw troops from south Korea as an important occasion in accelerating the formation of the tripartite military alliance.

Under the fine-sounding pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset the "withdrawal of troops" the U.S. reinforced its armed forces in south Korea and the Pacific area and concentrically deployed new type weapons there and coordinated the dates and places of U.S.-Japan and U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises held separately hitherto to make them virtually tripartite military exercises, the article said, and stressed:

The tripartite military alliance project is a most vicious challenge to our people and the peaceloving people of the world who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an unpardonable criminal act disturbing peace in Korea and jeopardizing peace and security in Asia and the world.

If a war break out in Korea it would easily expand beyond the bounds of Korea.

The grave situation created in the Korean Peninsula today due to the tripartite military alliance project makes it incumbent upon us to heighten vigilance against the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japan and the Pak junta and struggle more resolutely than ever before against their schemes, it said.

The article demanded that the U.S. must renounce the policy of aggression and war against the Korean people, withdraw from south Korea without delay taking along nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction and give up the tripartite military alliance project. The U.S. will get nothing good even if it may trump up the military alliance, it said.

It further said that if the U.S. truly wants a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, it must respond to the proposal to hold negotiations with the DPRK for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and stop instigating the south Korean authorities to war.

"The Japanese reactionaries," it said, "must give up the foolish design to get a windfall by zealously following the U.S. policy of aggression on Korea in league with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and refrain from offering Japan proper as a base of U.S. armed forces for invading Korea." If Japan continues to act as she does now, it will not be beneficial to Japan herself, the article said.

It urged that the Pak junta must stop running riot in an attempt to find a way out in military gamble, inciting north-south confrontation and war fever in subservience to the U.S. and Japanese forces.

It continued:

The reckless acts of the puppets will only bring earlier their doomsday.

# Raps Pak's Crackdown on Students, Citizens in Pusan

The Pak Jung Hi junta on Oct. 17 cracked down, firing tear bombs, on 5,000 students and citizens in Pusan who turned on to the streets of resistance demanding campus democracy, repeal of the "*yusin* constitution," resignation of the dictatorial "government," the freedom of the press, and so forth and in this barbarity they killed five students and arrested a large number of demonstrators.

Denouncing this, Rodong Sinmun says in a commentator's article on Oct. 19:

Such barbaric suppression of the anti-"government" struggle of the students and people in south Korea is a monstrous crime which can be committed only by blood-thirsty fascist murderers and a glaring example vividly illustrating the cruelty and ferocity of the puppet clique.

The south Korean students are fully justified in their anti-"government" struggle.

The Pak junta have launched into the fiercest ever fascist attack on the people to prop up the foundation of their tottering rule and gratify their desire for long-term office, the article says and continues: Panicky about the existence of the New Democratic Party, the puppets had systematically suppressed it till they removed its president from the "national assembly" under an absurd pretext and acted upon to bar activities of the NDP. Such arbitrariness was previously unknown.

And they put democratic figures under house arrest, restrict the activities of the churchmen, stuff the mouths of the men of the press and intensify terrorism against the workers and students.

The flunkeyist treacheries of the puppets have plunged south Korea into a serious economic chaos and driven the people's living to the bottom of destitution.

The struggle of the south Korean students is a righteous struggle against the anti-popular rule of the present rulers who impose such distress and sufferings upon the people and for the democratisation of society.

The article continues:

The riotous action of the students of Pusan university was part of the anti-dictatorship and anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean people of all strata who have been driven to the limit of their endurance under the "*yusin* system"; it was a clear proof of the growth of this struggle into an irresistible force.

No force can put down their struggle. The rampage of the oppressors will only add fuel to the raging flames.

The south Korean students and people will certainly force the price of their blood out of the enemy bent on brutal suppression.

The article further says:

The "*yusin* system" that binds the people hand and foot must be repealed and the fascist evil laws including the "emergency decrees" be immediately revoked in south Korea. And the illegally arrested patriots, democratic figures and students must be released unconditionally and immediately.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique must stop suppressing the people and step down from "power" as all the south Korean people demand.

If the puppets, turning a deaf ear to the demand of the people, continue along the road of treachery against the current of the times, they will certainly have to pay dearly for the crimes they have committed, warns the article in conclusion.

# *Pak Junta Charged with Inventing "Anti-Gov't Plot"*

*The south Korean puppet home minister Oct. 9 announced that it has "discovered an anti-government plot by a group of 74 one-time political prisoners and others sympathetic to north Korea." According to the announcement, the group was called "the National Liberation Front" and was consisted of a reporter, students, teachers, etc.*

*Rodong Sinmun Oct. 19 carried a commentator's article on this fabricated "case".*

*Follows the full text of the article:*

The south Korean puppet home minister recently made public what he calls "case of the national liberation front." The Pak junta are now making a noise, crying that it is the "biggest case" ever since liberation.

According to the "full story" or a "detailed report of the case" published by them, "the national liberation front," a "large-scale anti-state organization" with Li Jae Mun as its "chief," scattered handbills and carried on other activities to put into practice "the action programme" including mass demonstration and armed struggle, attempting to start a "rebellion" through a "popular uprising." They say it manufactured weapons and bombs and committed the brigandish act of attacking jewelers.

Such "cases" had been usually made public by the "Central Intelligence Agency." But, this time the case was published by the puppet home minister.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is making such ado like a hunter who caught a tiger, loudly advertizing this case through subsidized propaganda media.

The clamouring of the puppets, however, makes people have many doubts, because announcements about the truth of the "case" are very ambiguous, and inconsistent and self-contradictory.

According to the south Korean "home minister," the "case" is a very "big one," the first of its kind since liberation.

But he did not explain how the organization called "national libera. tion front" carried on its activities and who were its leading figures. If the "national liberation front" is so a "large-scale anti-state organization," there must have been the leadership directing its activities. But there was no mention of it.

Strange enough, they did not tell the abodes and names of many people involved in the case and what and how they acted, though they announced that the "whole aspect of the case" was made clear.

The puppets announced only the names of organs to which a few secondary persons belong. And some of these organs are bogus ones which do not actually exist in south Korea. Claiming that the "national liberation front" is an organization which attempted to "subvert the government" through a "popular uprising" in south Korea, they said most of its participants are gangsters and brigands who robbed jewelers. This too, is not plausible. If persons involved in the "case" are truly revolutionaries as the puppets say, how can they commit gangster-like and brigandish acts?

The puppet reported that the man who is "chief of the front," according to them, attempted to destroy himself with a knife when he was arrested and critically wounded himself. Next day however, he was reported to have been "recovered" by "oxygen inhalation." This does not sound true.

The puppets say it merits "attention" that we have shown no "reaction" to this "case." Why do they get nervous and impatient over no reaction on our part?

It attracts our attention that the puppets who had arrested men first and made public the "case" later in the past, announced this time the "case" first and then arrested people and published a further report about the "case" later.

Inconsistent announcements about the "case" and the impatience of the puppets tell that the case of the "national liberation front" is a fabrication. They could not but play a third-rate drama in an effort to cook up a bogus "case". And they have nothing but false propaganda to do.

Why have the puppets fabricated such a groundless "case" and are making a noise? It is because the puppets deadly need such fabrication at present.

Now the Pak Jung Hi junta is undergoing a more serious political crisis than ever before for his anti-popular fascist terror rule and flunkeyist treachery and social disorder in south Korea is growing extremely serious.

A base "disciplinary step" against the president of an opposition party, unprecedented in the history of parliamentarism, and frantic suppression of opposition parties, and brutal attack on democratic figures, religionists, students and workers are giving impetus to the resistance of the people of all strata. On top of this, the catastrophic economic crisis and unheard-of hardships of living are arousing great discontent among the people.

Restlessness is growing among the people. A trend demanding democracy and new politics and opposing fascist tyranny is rapidly rising. Despite the desperate suppression by the puppets, the people of all walks of life are persisting in their vigorous struggle for the "abolition of the yusin system" and the "resignation" of Pak Jung Hi.

In face of the pent-up discontent of the popular masses and their indomitable, resolute advance, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is seized with greater uneasiness and fear.

Thus, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique rigged up the preposterous "case of the national liberation front" and raised a hue and cry with a sinister intention to divert elsewhere the attention of the people, threaten the democratic forces and intensify fascist suppression.

In pursuance of this foolish purpose the puppets staged a third rate drama as they did in the past.

But this is a grave miscalculation. Tricks cannot solve the matter and will bring nothing good.

It is no more than a desperate attempt of those in a tight corner. The puppets must stop such foolish act as chopping off their own toes with an ax.

Their desperate racket will only aggravate the crisis of their rule and expedite their fall.

Time will patently prove this.

# "KCIA" Uses Torture to Extract False "Confession"

## —In Case of Christian Academy—

Han Myong Suk

Ri U Jae

Chang Sang Hwan

*Seven Christian activists Sept. 22 were sentenced to7 to 1 and a half years in prison and the suspention of their civvil rights for the same periods by the puppet Seoul district court.*

*The puppet authorities earlier submitted to the court cooked-up "confessions" of these seven suspects as "evidence." However, it was disclosed on July 7 at a public court hearing by testimonies by the seven that the puppet authorities used torture to extract false "confessions."*

*These 7 were members of the Korean Christian Academy. They were arrested in March last and were charged with being north Korean sympathizers.*

*The People's Korea will introduce here in part the statements by these seven activists on how they were tortured.*

* * * * *

**HAN MYONG SUK (35 years old female, lecturer on women problems of Christian Academy, 4 years' imprisonment)**

I was taken to the KCIA office and was interrogated in an underground questioning room.

The interrogaters slapped me on my cheeks, saying, "We killed many communists,...Say how you made contacts with the north Korean communist party? Who is your wire-puller?"

When I said that there was not such a fact, they kicked me and beat me with a club. Then I fell unconscious.

When I recovered consciousness, they gave me a blow again. Saying, "Admit that Kang Won Ryong is a member of the communist party," they gave me apaper.

I dashed my head against the concrete wall and attempted to commit suicide.

I couldn't endure the torture and told them to write as they wished.

The KCIA interrogators said: "As you are a woman, this is the limit of torture to you. Men are stripped naked and tortured nearly to death."

On my way to the lavatory, I heard Ri U Jae, a lecturer, scream.

**RI U JAE (43 years old, lecturer on agrarian questions, 7-year prison term)**

I was questioned for 25 days and for 15 days I was put to torture.

They clubbed me with a bat. They beat me and made me kneel down. They placed a square bar between my bent legs, trod on my knees and pressed.

At the same time, they beat me with a club. When the club was broken, they brought a new one and continued to beat me.

They burnt my back with cigarettes and kicked me on my breast. I breathe with difficulty and even now it is hard for me to walk.

They forced me to lie down for 2 months in prison. Although they tortured me in this way, they took me to another underground torture room, saying, "This is not enough." There were various kinds of tools for torture.

As I denied the charges brought against me to the last, they threatened me, saying, "Han Myong Suk will die. She will be released if you sign this confession. Don't you pity her or have a tender feeling toward her?" They continued to torture me harshly. They hung me upside down from the ceiling and whipped me.

I attempted to commit suicide, by striking my head against the cement wall. As I could not stand any longer, I signed blank paper they gave me.

**CHANG SANG HWAN (28 years old, lecturer on agrarian question 3 and a half years' imprisonment)**

They asked where I had slept on Jan. 1, 2 and 3. When I answered that I had slept at my elder brother's home, they began to give me the third degree, saying "You rascal! We know you held a secret meeting." At first, they kept on beating me with a bat and then, they stripped me naked.

They insulted me and said: "If you don't make a confession, we will use a torture machine." Whenever I denied the questions they asked me, I was beaten with a bat.

**HWANG HAN SIK (31 years old, lecturer on agrarian questions, 2 years' imprisonment)**

The KCIA asked me whether I, had met other persons on Jan. 2 and 3. When I answered "I didn't", they stripped me naked, placed a square bar between my bent knees and trod on my knees. Then, they hung me upside down and beat me with a bat.

I bit my tongue to kill myself. A KCIA agent put a training shirt on me and took me to another room. There were scores of bright electric bulbs and the walls were painted white. There I was put to torture for 4 days.

They forced me to testify that priest Kang Won Ryong was a communist. However, I replied that he was a hard worker and a leader of workers and farmers. Thereupon, they shouted: "You rascal! Look! You spoke exactly like a communist." The torture was continued.

**SIN IN RYONG (36 years old, female, lecturer on industrial problems, 3 and a half years' prison term)**

When I was first taken to the KCIA office and questioned, the interrogators pricked my mouth at random and said insulting remarks to me.

While I was hearing Ri U Jae and Han Myong Suk scream, they tried to force me to admit the charges against me, saying, "You, too, should admit the charges against you as others did."

"Director Kang Won Ryong has been taken here," they said and tried to make me to say that he was a communist.

They asked me whether I had seen the film entitled "Confession".

While explaining that the film showed the KCIA could do all but a sex change, the interrogator threatened me, saying "We can kill you."

They prevented me from sleeping and beat me when I closed my eyes.

**KIM SAE GYUN (32 years old, lecturer on industrial problems, 2 years' imprisonment)**

They asked me how I contacted north Korea. They took me to a room whose walls were painted white. I was stripped naked and was hung upside down. Then, they continued to torture me. At other times, they put a square bar between my bent knees and trod on the knees.

Continuing torture, they shouted: "We can kill you and throw you away into the River Han. Then all is over."

The torture was so harsh that I pricked my throat with a pen. But I couldn't die.

**CHONG CHAL RYONG (42 years old, assistant professor at Hanyang Univ., 1 and a half years' imprisonment)**

Since I was arrested on Mar. 15, I was subjected to all sorts of torture. They dealt blows at me in the manner of the Korean martial art of empty-handed *Taekwondo* and beat me with a bat.

Making me sit on a chair, they covered my eyes in a gesture of shooting me dead.

They loaded a gun and told me to kill by shooting. They said: "You are not the only one to be executed here by shooting. I killed many." "We will kill all of your family in a traffic accident," they threatened me. They continued to use torture for 17 days to make me a communist. I denied all the charges agaist me. I gave up everything at last.

Hwang Han Sik

Sin In Ryong

Kim Sae Gyun

Chong Chal Ryong

### *Sunday Telegraph on Unification Church:*

# Fanatics Traps Young

**EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the final in a three-part abridged version concerning the Unification Church featured by the Sunday Telegraph.**

**When Sun Myong Moon is in America he occupies a $635,000, 25-room mansion formerly owned by an heir to the Exquisite Form brassiere fortune.**

The origins of his great Korean industrial empire, now multinational, reportedly stem from the moment he threw the support of his Unification Church cult behind South Korea's President, General Chung Hee Park.

The cult has promoted Korean interests in the United States, where clandestine activities of the Park regime and its Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) are under scrutiny.

The cult's alleged involvement in some of these activities is being probed.

The U.S. House of Representatives sub-committee on international organizations has reported that a leading figure in America's recent Koreagate political scandal Kim Fang In—also known as Steve Kim—is both a KCIA officer and a "prominent and active" member of Moon's Unification Church.

Moon directs his cult to spread a network of powerful business and has said he is working for a "unified civilisation" of world control, centred in Korea and "corresponding to that of the Roman Empire."

## 'New Jerusalem'

His ambitions are tied to his goal of an absolute theocracy—a system of world government abolishing separation of Church and state and ruled directly by God.

Moon claims he is the incarnation of God and Korea is "the new Jerusalem."

His bizarre teachings might be laughable if they had not taken hold on a growing army of allegedly brainwashed disciples, who have already helped him create an enormous business empire.

Here are a few extracts from directives to the cult, titled The Master Speaks:

GOD IS throwing' Christianity away and is establishing a new religion, and this new religion is the Unification Church.

I AM your brain. When you join the effort with me you can do everything in utter obedience to me.

YOU MUST start over again your new life, from that point denying your past families, friends, neighbors and relatives.

IF YOU may have to be stained in some way, it is better for you to kill yourselves than to remain alive.

ON RESTORING man from evil sovereignty, we must cheat.

MANY PEOPLE will die, those who go against our movement.

THE PRESENT UNITED NATIONS must be anihilated by our powers.

IF THE United States continues its corruption and we find among the Senators and Congressmen no one really suitable for our purposes we can make Senators and Congressmen out of our members.

WE ARE going to create new religion, new politics, new culture new economics and new everything.

WE ARE pioneering into the academic world with professors and students on the college campuses. We are going to attack the youth of the world.

When we mobilize 30,000 members, we will be able to raise $100 million in a month. How can we use that much money? That is nothing to laugh at. We are going to buy the Empire State Building, the Ford factory and Pan-American Airlines.

A FEW years later I will hold the hegemony of the financial world. How? Because we will have the strongest market organization in the whole world.

**The Unification Church movement—the Moonie cult—is preparing to establish a multi-million-dollar industrial empire in Australia.**

And a top Boston psychiatrist, Dr John Clark, said there have been cases of Moonies who broke from the cult never recovering their mental health.

He told the Sunday Telegraph:

"The Moonies use what they call 'love bombing', approaching the prospect with the symbols of love, not physical but using eye contact, giving them the utmost attention, usually from a member of the opposite sex.

"This is then changed into a group setting.

"The group starts to undermine a belief in family ties and espouses a magical belief in heavenly ideals and the subject's attention is narrowed to become a true trance.

"The subject is subtly denied sleep, made hungry, and develops a glazed look.

"The subject can have hallucinations, seeing devils on people's shoulders. They literally cease thinking for themselves. Ordinarily this state can be slept off, but the Moonies control it, hold it that way for three or four days, and it becomes permanent.

"The subjects then enter the second personality.

"They are empty of thoughts and their minds are, in effect, cut in half."

But its Melbourne-based national secretary, Carl Redmond, denies that the cult uses brainwashing techniques to control its followers and unpaid workers.

"Ours is a hard road of sacrifice, hardship and self-denial," he said at the cult's A.C.T. centre in suburban Canberra.

He said that among business enterprises the cult is "looking into" in Australia are a large-scale fishing industry, export and import of cosmetics and jewellery and the manufacture and export of sheepskin products to the Far East.

The cult plans to enter deep-sea fishing "in a big way," he said.

"We envisage it as a multi-million-dollar industry—otherwise we wouldn't be considering it.

"We'll get out first boat within the next six months."

The cult's extensive fishing and factory operations in the U.S. have led to an outcry from American interests that the cult could put them out of business by undercutting prices, using unpaid Moonie labor, with the goal of dominating national fishing and fish-processing industries and their markets.

## Baby-sit Offer

Redmond said: "We are a registered charity—we regard our work as charitable."

He said the Unification Church so far has about 100 members in Australia and about 30 who work "in other jobs—we have engineers, carpenters, qualified teachers, qualified nurses and students."

Members are engaged in community service projects which open up contacts with people, he said.

The activities include baby-sitting, gardening and "jobs around the home," and are offered "free to anyone who needs them."

During these tasks, "we tell them about ourselves and we bring them to our weekly dinner meetings at our centres on Thursday nights.

"To people who are then more interested, we teach our ideas over the whole weekend.

"We find a person-to-person approach is best." (End)

# Korean Opera Troupe Here Gives 4,000th Performance

The Kumgang-san Opera Troupe gave a special performance at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo on October 16 to celebrate its 4,000th performance.

About 3,500 spectators gathered there to see the special performance. Among them were Chairman Han Duk Su of CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and its vice-chairmen Li Gye Baek and Pak Chae Ro and other personages concerned. There were also many Japanese and foreigners including college professors, writers and composers.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a congratulatory speech before the performance started.

The Kumgang-san Opera Troupe was formed on July 6 in 1955, under a different name, the Central Art Troupe of Korean Residents in Japan (it was renamed the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe in 1974), as the only art group abroad of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the past 24 years since its foundation, it has been loved not only by the Koreans in Japan but also by Japanese and foreigners here.

At first, it had only 20 members in all, but now it has 100.

President Kim Il Sung has extended deep care to the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe since it was formed. He sent many kinds of national musical instruments, costumes and other properties. Besides, he enabled Korean artists in Japan to visit the DPRK to learn Juche-oriented Korean arts in the socialist motherland.

Under the warm care of the President, all the members of the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe visited the socialist motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the first time, in 1974, to celebrate the 62nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The President saw a performance by the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe and praised it.

That year, the art troupe was awarded the most honourable prize, the "Order of Kim Il Sung" from the President and in addition, some members were given the honourable titles of People's Artist, People's Actor and Actress, Merited Artist, Merited Actor and Actress. Medals were conferred on other members.

Three years later in 1977, it visited the DPRK for the second time to attend the celebrations of the 65th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

In 1973, the Kumgang-san Opera Troupe participated in the 10th International Youth and Students' Festival held in the German Democratic Republic. It participated in its three categories and won prizes in all of them.

The Kumgang-san Opera Troupe has given 4,000 performances and drawn a total of 7.2 million people, touring throughout Japan. The Kumgang-san Opera Troupe has made Koreans in Japan have pride as citizens of the DPRK by showing Juche-oriented Korean art in full bloom through its performances.

It has also helped strengthen friendship between Koreans and Japanese and other foreigners in Japan, performing Korean songs and dances as important performers of Juche art.

Group dance "Arduous March"

▲Ensemble of stringed national instrument Kayagum
▼Trio dance "Sadang Dance"

## News Dispatch from Pyongyang

**Oct. 2**

• Kim Yong Sun, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Hungary, presented the letter of credence to Rezso Trautmann, Vice-President of the Presidential Council of Hungary.

**Oct. 5**

• Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, met Sin In Ha, DPRK ambassador to Romania.

**Oct. 9**

• A scientific-technological cooperation delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Ung Ho enplaned in Pyongyang for China.

**Oct. 11**

• The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on appointing Li Chong Rim as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

• A delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Yun Chi Ho left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union.

**Oct. 12**

• A friendship delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Kang Keqing, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Chairman of the National Women's Federation of China, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the DPRK.

• The August One men's and women's gymnastic teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Yang Tingquan arrived in Pyongyang by train.

• A Swedish economic delegation headed by Bengt Odhner, Ambassador of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

**Oct. 15**

• A friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General O Guk Ryol, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, left Pyongyang by special plane for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

• A delegation of party workers of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by Zbynek Sojak, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

• A delegation of the Soviet Agricultural Workers' Union headed by A.I. Popov, Secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• A delegation of Humboldt University of the German Democratic Republic headed by its Vice-President Siegfried Schwanke arrived in Pyongyang.

• A delegation of Soviet philologists and literators headed by A.B. Nikolski arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

# Chinese People Acclaim Pyongyang Children Artists

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe which is now on the performance tour of China, has created a storm of acclamation in various parts of China.

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe gave a premier at the Zhonghua Theater in Shenyang on September 21.

Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met its head Li Sang Tae on October 1. After that, at a get-together arranged in celebration of the national day of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Hua Guofeng saw a song and dance performance given by the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe.

From October 4 to 7, the troupe performed in Guangzhou. After performing there, they made a performance tour of Nanjin from October 10 to 13.

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe was warmly acclaimed by the audience wherever they visited.

It now performs in Tianjin.

Appraising the performance of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe, the Chinese "People's Daily" October 10, carried an article titled "Thank You, Young Envoys of Friendship," according to KCNA.

The article said:

The performance of 75 singing and dancing children made us feel as if the clean water of Mt. Kumgang-san covered with azalea were flowing close by us with murmuring sounds.

President Kim Il Sung said that the children are the "king" of the country. The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe is under the deep care and considerations of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il Sung.

Seeing the performance of children, we felt that the Workers' Party of Korea, directing particular importance to the ideological education of the rising generation, is cultivating among them communist virtues so that they may love the country, study and labour and be well-mannered from their childhood.

The young artists are given excellent art education from their childhood. This will not only provide favourable conditions for their sound growth but also build up reliable reserves for the culture and art of Korea.

The refined artistic performance of children struck the spectators with admiration.

The distinguished feature of the art troupe is that deep attention is directed to inheriting Korea's splendid tradition of national culture.

Graceful, beautiful and gentle national music and dance, well blended into one with the quick movement and cheerful character of the children, are full of life.

Young friends of the art troupe, we sincerely hope you will grow up in happiness.

Thank you, young envoys of friendship.

## DPRK Juggler Places 1st at 14th Int'l Festival

Kim Taek Song, People's Actor of the DPRK, won the highest prize of the festival "grand" cup by placing first at the 14th International Modern Jugglery Festival held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, between October 11 and 14.

Participating in the festival were more than 500 well-known jugglers from over 20 countries including the DPRK.

Attracting the attention of a large number of participants in the festival and spectators, Kim Taek Song appeared on the stage on October 12 and showed with his great mastery jugglery pieces such as "feat with flags", "a fish basin out of thin air", "the flower pot", "a basket of flowers" and "improvement of people's living" reflecting the resourcefulness and national peculiarity of the Korean people.

His performance was enthusiastically acclaimed by the participants of the festival and spectators for its high ideological and artistic plane.

Outmatching a great many famous jugglers, he came first in fantastic jugglery to carry away the relevant cup and prize. He also placed first in total to win the "grand" cup, the highest prize of the festival

# 25th Birthday of Korean Journalists' Assn. Here

The Korean Journalists and Publishers Association in Japan marked the 25th anniversary of its foundation on October 14.

A meeting to celebrate its foundation was held on October 15 at the Korean Publications Hall in Tokyo.

Present there were Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), Pak Chae Ro, its Vice-Chairman, and representative cadres of affiliated organizations of Chongryun and Korean journalists and publishers in Japan.

Introduced at the beginning of the meeting were congratulatory messages from various organizations of the fatherland, including the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Association and the Editorial Committee of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK).

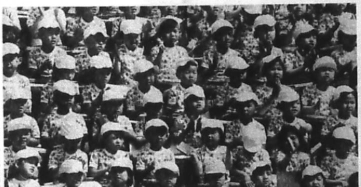
Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech. His spe[illegible] was followed by a report of Pak Tong Chun, president of the Korean Journalists and Publishers Association in Japan.

The association was founded on October 14, 1954 as a body of Korean journalists and publishers in Japan. It includes 8 press and publication organizations such as the Choson Sinbo Company, the Korean News Service, Kuwol Bookshop, Hagu Bookshop, the Korean Affairs Institute, the Sidae Company, the Korean Pictorial Company and the Toitsu Hyoron Company.

Today, they publish many publications such as papers including the Choson Sinbo (Korean language daily published by the Choson Sinbo Company), magazines and other publications.

The association is a member of the International Organization of Journalists. Its president Pak Tong Chun won the international journalists' prize from the International Organization of Journalists.

Of the Korean journalists in Japan who are members of the association, three are awarded the medals of Merited Reporter from the socialist fatherland.



## Children in DPRK

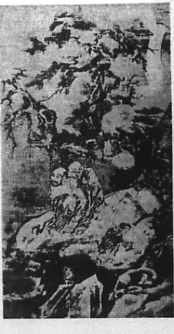
"Children at An Athletic Meet"

These children sit on the back seats on a sports ground where an athletic meeting is being held.

They have just held colored cardboards with which to show patterns and pictures.

While resting with their cards on their knees, they cheer their friends participating in various events.

## Korean Paintings



"Chess Players in Trouble"
By
Kim Myong Guk
(the 17th century)

## World Bulletin

● Caribbean countries such as Guyana, Grenada, St. Lucia and Jamaica made public a joint communique in denunciation of the U.S. decision to rapidly step up its military actions in the Caribbean region.

● The Indian paper "Hindusthan Standard" denounced the U.S. policy of arms reinforcement in the Indian Ocean.

● The sentiments against foreign monopoly companies are heightening in Venezuela.

● The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation in its recent statement expressed full support to the just struggle of the southern African people.

● An anti-illiteracy campaign was launched in Nicaragua.

● A meeting held in Greece in demand of the removal of foreign military bases.

● The Arab Jurists Union made public a statement denouncing the terroristic and repressive policy of the racist clique against the South African natives.

● The Tanzanian President said in a recent speech that only when the developing countries took the road of socialism they could quickly develop the national economy.

● The First TV Festival of non-aligned countries was held in Yugoslavia.

● The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada denounced the United States for rapidly intensifying its military activities in the Caribbean region.

● A Panamanian paper denounced the militaristic manoeuvres of the U.S. in the Caribbean region. (KCNA)

## Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea (5)

# Moran-bong Hill

Since olden times, Pyongyang and its surrounding areas have been called "kumsukangsan" (beautiful mountains and rivers looking like silk embroidery). This name is said to be due to the beauty of Mt. Kumsu which stands on the northern part of Pyongyang. Mt. Kumsu is now called Moran-bong Hill, because it looks like a blooming peony flower (Moran means "peony flower").

Moran-bong Hill changes its appearance every season.

The snow-covered hill in winter is attractive, but the hill in the blossoming seasons is more beautiful. More than 20 species of conifers including pines, pine-nuts, trefoiled pines and junipers together with over 70 species of broad-leaved trees grow on the hill. The hill is fragrant with lovely flowering shrubs such as azaleas, syringas and peonies, and it also has pear, peach and apple trees.

Colourful birds come to the hill to breed in their season, over 70 species in all.

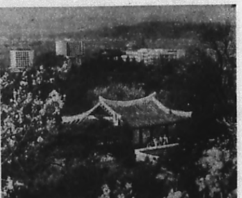
The scenic Moran-bong Hill is associated with many stories of brave struggles of the Korean people against foreign invaders. There are on the hill ruins of old walls built by the Koguryo people to defend Pyongyang and many other historic relics. The Choesung-dae pavilion stands in the highest place from where one can command a full view of Pyongyang. The Kwangpung-jong and other pavilions have been newly erected around there.

For its scenic beauty and historical relics, the hill attracts a great number of people.

It has various modern cultural recreation facilities. On the hill is the Moran-bong Theater, and at its foot, there are the Children's Park, the Youth Park, the 20,000-seat Youth Open-Air Theater and the Botanical Garden.

There are many ponds, large and small, in which various kinds of fish swim. A small zoo is found there and many paved paths are built there for people who visit Moran-bong Hill.

(To be continued)



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